

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1892.

FAITH AND LOYALTY.

Formosa and the Government Authorities.

We believe there is no where in the Union a more loyal people than the Latter-day Saints. They know no other country except this. They expect to live and die on this soil.

To be at peace with the government and in harmony with their fellow-citizens who are not of their faith, and to share in the confidence of the government and people, we must voluntarily put aside something which all their lives they have believed to be a sacred principle.

As shepherds of a patient and suffering people, we have anxiety for them, and we have a duty to perform for their future.

WILFORD WOODRUFF, H. J. GRANT, GEORGE Q. CANNON, JOHN HENRY SMITH, JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN W. TAYLOR, LORENZO SNOW, M. W. MERRILL, ALLEN TRAVELER, ANTHONY H. LIND, FRANCIS M. LYMAN, ABRAHAM H. CANNON, FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS.

SALT LAKE, December 19, 1891.

To the President:

We have the honor to forward herewith a petition signed by the president and most influential members of the Mormon church. We have no doubt of its sincerity and no doubt that it is intended in absolute good faith.

The signers include some who were most determined in adhering to their religious faith while polygamy, either mandatory or permissive, was one of its tenets, and they are men who would not lightly pledge their faith and honor to the government or subscribe to such a document without having fully resolved to make their words good in letter and spirit.

Signed by A. L. THOMAS, governor; CHARLES S. ZAYE, chief justice; Commissioners GEORGE F. SAINTE and ROBERTSON, and Judges MINER, BLACKBURN and ANDERSON.

SALT LAKE, December 2, 1891.

SILVER AND LEAD.

Silver was quoted in New York yesterday at \$5.

Lead, \$3.15.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

The indications furnished by the United States agricultural department through Mr. Kerkham in San Francisco.

For Utah—Light rain; slightly warmer.

THE MEANING OF THE SILVER TURN—press the tariff issue.

ARE THERE ANY MORE MODERATE VIEWS LYING AROUND LOOSE?

EXPERIMENT ESSENTIALLY tore the lining out of the BLAND cloud.

GREAT BRITAIN has waived the modus vivendi. Britannia rules the wave.

HIS GRANDFATHER'S grandson feels that drother JONATHAN is getting a big boy now.

THE BEHINDING sea controversy may be for the boys, but it is death to the seals.

PAT ROONEY, the comedian, is dead. Certainly this calls for the retirement of ANNIE.

CONGRESSMAN BRITAN, of Nebraska, has written a letter favoring BOIES, of Iowa, for President.

IT IS presumed Congress will still permit us to make paper weights, horseshoes and sad irons of our silver.

IN HONOR it is regarded as especially indicative of culture and taste to be a young and active Democrat.

THE "TROUBLE" with Great Britain on seal question being about settled, we look for an early recovery of Secretary BLAINE.

THE WARLIKE correspondence between our President and Salisbury was unlike one of the seals in Behring Sea; it wasn't far to the end of it.

WALT WHITMAN was born in the same year (1819) with Queen VICTORIA, JOHN RUSKIN and CHARLES KINGSLEY. These were "great babies."

MR. HARRISON will have nearly all the votes of the Republicans at Minneapolis and the sympathies of all the Democrats throughout the country.

THERE is practically no point to Mr. BLAND's objection to Speaker CANNON's decision requiring that a majority of the House members should demand a "cloister" rule on the silver bill. If there is not a majority willing to have such a rule bringing the question to a vote, there would be no majority to pass the bill.

THE ANTI-CLEVELAND men were bent on delegates from the District of Columbia to the Chicago convention. In Boston but one ward out of twenty-five elected an anti-CLEVELAND delegation. Throughout Massachusetts the race was between CLEVELAND and RUSSELL. RUSSELL, however, is a CLEVELAND man.

HOW TIME flies! It seems but a few weeks since the reading public was favored with the biennial scandal, in which the Prince of Wales and Sir Gordon Cumming figured so conspicuously. The latter, it will be recollected, was at the time engaged to the daughter of the late Commodore GARDNER, of New York. Sir WILLIAM offered to release Miss GARDNER, but she chose to remain, and they were married June 10, 1891; and now her ladyship is the mother of an interesting little daughter, just a week old.

AN ISSUE OF THE NEAR FUTURE.

"The silver question is an issue of the past, as far as the House is concerned," says an Associated Press dispatch from Washington. Rather is it an issue of the future, for the meaning of the postponement of its consideration, as we take it, is that the preponderant political question of the day is the tariff. Mr. BLAND, the author of the bill to remonetize silver, and the leading advocate of the measure in Congress, has repeatedly stated that it is not partisan in its scope or effect, but is an incidental economic and financial subject of local affairs. In a degree, it is as yet a sectional affair, though Mr. BLAND's bill has friends and supporters distributed throughout the country. That these friends are mostly Democrats, it is true, but in the western states they comprise Republicans as well, and in the region west of the Mississippi to the Pacific coast public sentiment is all but unanimous.

To us of the far west the silver coinage question seems a very simple one, and it is difficult to understand the opposition, except on the basis of its coming from men whose interest it is to keep money dear in the market, as against the borrower and debtor. But certainly all the opposition is not classed among these. Many are deceived, and honestly so, by the cry of depreciation in silver coin and the difference in the value of gold and silver as mere commodities. They do not see in this that gold is made to appear more than intrinsically valuable, as silver is made to appear less so, and that at least a large part of the difference is a fictitious premium. There is extant a very common fallacy that foreign countries must regulate our money standards, as to a large extent they regulate at Liverpool the prices of American cotton and American grain. And so the foreign element in the United States, notably the Germans, who came from a money-lending country, may be considered almost unanimously against free silver coinage in states like Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, etc., whereas between the two great national parties they hold the balance of power.

Manifestly the injection of the silver question into the Presidential election as the predominant or ruling issue would prematurely prejudice it. More education is required on the subject. It must be taken outside the domain of the mining interests, where it is made unjustly to present a selfish side, and allowed to be considered in a wholly national and financial aspect. This does not imply the withdrawal of the subject from public discussion. On the contrary, it looks to a wider range of debate; the departmentizing—so to speak—of the silver issue, the broadening of the lines on which the battle is to be fought. The action of the House of Representatives in Congress doubtless has this meaning—not to make free silver coinage an exclusively Democratic issue, but to gather to the Democratic nucleus all the strength possible from every quarter.

The silver question was not prominent in the last Presidential campaign, and it has been tabooed in political conventions since, but that fact has not prevented an accession year by year to the ranks of the champions of bimetallic currency. And so the friends of a safe and solid money policy, rejecting the new Austrian monometallic theory, will continue to grow in numbers as the "campaign of education" progresses, filling seat after seat in the halls of legislation and finally triumphing without apparent friction. As it is, no statesman aspiring to the Democratic nomination for the Presidency is willing to go before the whole people on the silver question as presented nor no Republican either. So, disappointed as many western Democrats must be at the turn matters has taken in the House, it is their duty, in view of harmony and the best interests of the party, to philosophically accept the decision and let the question go over to the next session. Meanwhile there is great work to be done in the emancipation of the country from its bondage to the trusts and protected interests that sap its vitality.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

As before remarked, THE HERALD does not believe Congress will pass the Utah World's fair bill which was vetoed by Governor THOMAS. It was proper to send the bill to Washington, and this brings directly to the attention of the national legislature a knowledge of one of the afflictions from which the territory suffers, and demonstrate the fact that the people are not permitted to spend their own money in their own way without the consent of an official sent to them without their consent. In no better manner could Congress have been made acquainted with the facts. At the same time, in our opinion, it is not likely that Congress will pass the bill and thereby make a direct appropriation from the territorial treasury, thereby establishing a precedent which would certainly prove troublesome to the dependencies.

Nor do we regard it as in any sense essential that the bill should be passed by Congress. A thoroughly competent and trustworthy commission has been created, a commission which is respected by the public. In our opinion this board will experience no difficulty whatever in raising \$50,000—the amount of the vetoed appropriation—upon the implied assurance that the next legislature will pay the sum. We believe the banks will without hesitation loan the money, for it is next to absolutely certain that the Assembly of 1894 will take up the loan without calling in question the legality or the propriety of the action of the commission. This being the situation it will be really better for the territory if Congress does nothing with the bill.

The recently appointed commission having organized it is assumed that it will at once get down to work. There is much to do to make a creditable display, and only such a display as will please and satisfy our own citizens should be thought of. The active co-operation of the people must be enlisted to the effect that the Utah exhibit will clearly represent the varied and abundant resources of this territory.

SALT LAKE IS ALL RIGHT.

Our people need not pull long faces and find fault with the outlook. We doubt that there is a city in the west with brighter prospects than those unfolding to Salt Lake. The change for the better which has taken place within the past two months is remarkable. During the early winter people were warranted in putting on gloomy countenances. The future looked black enough to discourage the most hopeful. But all has changed, and to-day there is better promise for Salt Lake than at any time within the past eighteen months. We believe that more money will be invested in buildings and permanent improvements in 1892 than was spent in that direction last year. Not so much noise is being made over what is going on, but plans are in course of preparation and within the next few weeks contracts will be awarded for the erection of several handsome and costly business and office blocks. A drive around the city will demonstrate that already building operations have begun in the residence districts. It is known that a line of railway to the lake will be constructed this spring, involving the expenditure of a large sum of money for labor alone. It is also probable

that work may be commenced on the long talked of road to the Deep Creek country. Every week brings more evidence that the natural gas discoveries in and adjacent to the city are permanent, and as soon as this fact shall be established there will come an end to all talk of dull times, for there will be a great influx of capital for investment in those enterprises which furnish employment to labor and keep money in the country.

We mention the above as some of the things which should quiet the tongues of the grumblers, and put a stop to the fault-finding. Salt Lake is all right, or if it is not the case then the entire west is in a bad condition. Within another month there will be no idle men save those who decline to work, and summer will find this city in an unusually prosperous condition.

A HUMILIATED JUDGE.

The Washington Post of March 19th had an interview with Judge Woods, recently confirmed as one of the U. S. circuit judges, in which he charged Senator TURNER, of Indiana, with hypocrisy. A few days since the Senator, in his place, referred to this interview, adding: "Because I had always treated the district judge with the utmost professional courtesy, was no reason why I should have supported his unfounded pretensions to promotion, or failed to denounce his official malfeasance." He went on to say that after the judge had adopted the construction of a certain state statute given by the then district attorney, who is now Senator TURNER, even following the latter's language, and after the U. S. supreme court had affirmed it, Judge Woods "abandoned that construction for another."

The discussion in a recent session of the Senate when Judge Woods' name was before it for confirmation, will probably never be public property. He escaped rejection by the "skin of his teeth," and though he got through by a single vote in a body dominated by his partisan friends, he will never recover from the invidious criticisms that were made upon his course.

TWO FRESH OFFICIALS.

Probate Judge JONES and District Court Clerk BACHMAN, of Provo, have rushed to the House committee on territories with a communication in "refutation" of something Mr. "Kentucky" SMITH said in his recent address in reference to professional jurors. As the case of the judge of the northern part of the Utah district, it would seem that Messrs. JONES and BACHMAN are squalling before they are hurt. It will be remembered that Judge SMITH squandered some money in sending a long telegraphic refutation of Mr. SMITH's "charges" against him only to learn when the full text of Mr. SMITH's address was received that the refuted charges had not been made. The Provo officials have also gone off "on the half cook," as the poet would say. We don't know how it is in Provo, but the courts of Ogden and Salt Lake bear out all that Mr. SMITH said concerning jurors. We are in only the third month of the year, and we doubt that the jury box for this district contains the names of fifty persons to serve as grand and petit jurors for the remaining nine months of 1892. In a little while the balliffs and deputy marshals, armed with open venters, will be selecting triers, and unless there shall be a change of method and practice, the "same old faces" will thereafter appear in the jury box.

If Messrs. JONES and BACHMAN had been hit they would have been justified in offering a defense; as it is, they have simply crowded in where the occasion did not call for anything from them. They evidently wanted to have their names spoken in the capital.

UTAH DUPLICATED.

The Democratic party of the District of Columbia a few days ago elected two delegates and alternates to the Chicago convention. It seemed to them rather inadequate representation for so large a body of people, the district having a population greater than that of six different states of the Union. The following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, reads as though it might have been written by one who had observed the trend of events and affairs in Utah, or who had suffered the same kind of humiliation that is known so well in this territory:

Reasserting our fidelity to the cardinal principles of the Democratic party, this convention adopts as its platform the platform of the national Democratic convention of 1888, with emphasis on that plank in the platform which provides for local men for local offices, and it resolves that the District of Columbia should have in its government that local representation which befits Home Rule and is the heart and soul of the government, and it is in heart and soul opposed to any domination over our local government which is typified in force bills or any other form of legislation calculated to suppress government of this District by its bona fide residents.

Among the things demanded is representation in the national legislature and in the electoral college, a right which the most illiterate citizen of the several states enjoy.

THE OGDEN CREEK OFFICE.

Right or wrong, Attorney THOMAS MALONEY, of Ogden, manifestly has the courage of his convictions. It will be remembered that last winter Mr. MALONEY wrote a letter to Chairman WASHINGTON, of the House committee on territories, charging irregularity in the office of the district clerk at Ogden. The letter created something of a sensation at the time, both in Washington and here. Nothing seems to have come of the matter, however; that is to say, nothing more than a little "back talk." The department of justice did not order an investigation, and the impression had grown that no official attention would be paid to the case. It would seem that Mr. MALONEY does not propose that the matter shall rest. According to our Washington correspondent the Ogden lawyer has fired another shot, in which he says: "I here and now repeat every charge I made in my letter to you on the 30th of January. I offer, if an investigation is ordered, to prove every allegation and more too." The gentleman then goes on to make another specific charge, to the effect that a deputy clerk who is paid \$100 per month, draws \$30 by being paid as a bill, the remaining \$70 being paid by the clerk. Mr. MALONEY proceeds: "It matters little to me what the bankers and lawyers of Ogden sign and write or wire to Washington, as to Judge MINER's integrity or admissibility. That is not the question. I put facts and challenge issues thereon. Sometimes lawyers and bankers will sign almost anything to curry a little favor with the powers that be."

The Herald does not pretend to be familiar with the matters referred to in Mr. MALONEY's letter; but it occurs to us that the case is one demanding a thorough official investigation. If the department of justice does not think this necessary the clerk himself, it seems to us, should demand it as his right, in his own vindication. As Mr. MALONEY's letter has been referred to the House committee on territories, it is probable that the judicial department will be called upon to do something. Matters of this kind cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by means of letters to newspapers and published interviews.

SHORT TARIFF LESSON.

Speaking of the tariff in 1853, Hon. OLIVER P. MONTROSE, the great Republican Senator from Indiana, said: "The country expects a large reduction; the country knows that it can be made." And the dominant party in 1892 will be held responsible if it is not made." In the course of the same debate JOHN SHERMAN said:

It must be remembered that the present duties, taken together, are far in excess of what they were before the war, and that they have been three times largely increased since the passage of the Morrill tariff act of 1861.

Such excessive protection not only ceases to diversify production, but forces labor into protected employments. If the present rates of duty were high enough during and since the war, when home industry was burdened with heavy taxes and high rates on raw materials, then surely they are now too high when all these taxes are removed.

Senator SHERMAN added the following prediction, which has already been partly verified:

If the present high rates of duties, unexampled in our country, and higher by nearly 30 per cent. than they were in 1861, are maintained on metallic and textile fabrics after we have repealed the very internal taxes which gave rise to them, and after we have substantially given them raw materials free of duties, we shall have a feeling of dissatisfaction among other interests of the country that will overthrow the whole system and do greater harm than can possibly be done by a moderate reduction of the present rates of duty.

As the Senator predicted, the dissatisfaction has materialized, particularly among agricultural interests.

It is amusing to see how distinguished and solemn Republican protectionists are talking about the "honest dollar." And yet they are upholding a tariff bill whose declared object, purpose and effect is to compel the people of the United States to pay from 30 to 50 cents on the dollar more than the market price for their shoes, undervalue, overvalue, window glass, cups and saucers, and one hundred or more other articles of necessity. It would seem to be the perfection of Republican protectionism to first increase the price of all articles of consumption among the people, and next to allow them as little money as possible to buy them with.

It is an evidence of the vigor in the veins of the Democracy that they are even discussing the hope of carrying Rhode Island from to-day. The present governor was not elected by the people, but by the legislature, the popular vote being Democratic, but it was an off year. A plurality for the Democratic candidate next week means the choice of the Democratic electors in November. The indications point to a Republican victory so far as the control of the legislature is concerned. The Democrats claim that an immense amount of Republican boodle is in the state for election purposes.

EX-GOVERNOR PHOENIX KNOTT, of Kentucky, having remarked that ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois, was good presidential material, "although he may have passed out of the public mind," the New York Sun comments thereon as follows:

No, the name of the Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON has not passed out of the public mind. He is the kind of a Democrat that all Democrats like and all Mugwumps hate. He is a good man for President, and he is a good man for a place in a Democratic cabinet, for postmaster-general, let us say. We are for ADLAI for any office from President to civil service commissioner.

COLUMBUS POST: The officer one's lawyer "files his bill" the larger the account gets. Galveston News: Remember, young man, that there is a limit that no man can afford to raise.

Yale Record: "There," said the captain, as Jonah was tossed overboard, "that's a clear case of prophet and loss."

Boston Transcript: When eggs were placed in the new tariff it was with a patriotic desire to throw off the foreign yolk.

Tid-Bite: There are twin brothers in Britain so much alike that they frequently borrow money of each other without knowing it.

Filegate Blotter: Lady (to her legal friend)—You won't charge for a question, I hope? Lawyer—Oh, no, only for the answer.

Old City Herald: The fellow who steals fuel from his neighbors' woodpile and finds some of the sticks charged with dynamite, may be said to strike a responsive cord.

Washington Star: The fact that a man will sit up all night with a lot of chips at his elbow is no sign that he wouldn't be scared to death by an armful of fire-wood.

Kansas City Times: Don't try to do too much. It was said that a man in Kansas was so badly headed because he was determined that his wife should learn to eat pie with a fork.

Rochester Post: Visitor—I suppose you have to be constantly on the alert to prevent the escape of the lunatics. Insane Asylum Attendant—Yes; nearly all of them are just crazy to get out.

No other preparation combines the positive economy, the peculiar merit and the medicinal power of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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In one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised drugists a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of the lungs or chest, such as consumption, inflammation of the lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable in taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon.

Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co., druggists.

A SOUND LIVER MAKES A WELL MAN.

Are you bilious, constipated or troubled with jaundice, sick headache, bad taste in mouth, foul breath, coated tongue, dyspepsia, indigestion, hot, dry skin, pain in back and between the shoulders, chills and fever, etc. If you have any of these symptoms, your liver is out of order and your blood is slowly being poisoned, because your liver does not act properly. Herbine will cure the bile of the liver, stomach, or bowels. It has no equal as a liver medicine. Price 75 cents. Free trial bottle, at Z. C. M. L. drug department.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-second Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, April 3rd, 1892.

At noon on Wednesday, the 6th of April, the cap-stone of the Salt Lake temple will be laid with appropriate ceremonies.

The officers and members of the church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the conference. Also to be present on the occasion of the laying of the cap-stone of the temple.

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FRIDAY EVENING.

Shakespeare's Jolliest Comedy.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

Marie Wainwright as Katherine. Preceded by that Charming Comedietta, MY UNCLE'S WILL."

Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c and 25c. Sale of seats will be opened Tuesday, March 29th.

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Saturday Matinee and evening, April 3rd.

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D. BLAKELY, Manager of Tour.

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